NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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FOLUME XL......NO. 29

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,

FIFTH AVENUE THRATRE,
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—WOMEN OF THE
DAY, at & F. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Lewis, Miss
Davenport, Miss Jewett. ACADE MY OF MUSIC.
Fourteenth street.—English Opera—MIGNON, at S.P. M.
Niss Louise Kellogg, Mrs. Van Zaudt

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO
MINSTRELSY, &c., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Dan

PARK THEATRE,
Broadway, between Twenty-drst and Twenty-second
areat.—Opera Boure—LA FILLE DE MADAME
ANGOT, at 8 F. M.; closes at 10 :40 P. M. GERMANIA THEATRE,
Fourteenth street.—DER DARWINIANER, at 8 P. M.;

NIBLO'S,
Proadway,—TRODDEN DOWN, at SP. M.; closes at 10 at

TIVOLI THEATRE,
Eighth street, between Second and Third evens
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street. MINSTRELSY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street.—BEGONE DULL CARE, at S.P. M.;
closes at 10 at P. M. Mr. Maccabe.

Broadway.-VARIETY, at 8 P. M.: clores at 19 20 P. M.

Broadway.-THE SHAUGHRAUN, at 8 P. M.; closes at BROOKLYN THEATRE,
Washington street.—PYGMALION AND GALATEA, at
8 P. M.; closes at 10:15 P. M. Miss Carlotta Lecierce.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—JACK SHEP-PARD, at 2 P. M. JACK HARKAWAY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Poster.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, No. 585 Broadway. -VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:50 NEW YORK STADT THEATRE,
Bowery.—LE PART DU DIABLE, at 8 P. M.; closes at
10:45 P. M. Miss Lina Mayr.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,

BOOTH'S THEATRE, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.

LITILE FMLY and THE SERIOUS PAMILY, at 8P.

M. closes at 10:20 P. M. Mr. Rowe, Mr. F. R. Warde. STEINWAY HALL.

He HE Broadway. - VARIETY, at S P. M ; closes at 10:4 DONALD McKAY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue.--Afternoon and

WITH SUPPLEMENT

NEW YORK FRIDAY JANUARY 29, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cloudy, with

WALL STREET VESTERDAY was without feature, except in a further advance of gold to 113). Stocks were steady and unexcited. Money easy at recent rates. Foreign exchange firm.

Tur Opinions expressed by newspapers and public men about Mr. Johnson's election to the United States Senate, which will be found elsewhere, are as various as they are interesting. Some of them are startlingly blunt, and seem to show that under excitement even statesmen can become astonishingly

DIPHTHERIA. - Owing to the want of proper manitary precautions diphtheria is spreading with alarming rapidity. Several eminent doctors of the east side have issued a protest against the ill-ventilated schools and filthy street cars which, it is claimed, are the great disseminators of this fatal disease. Can the sity authorities do nothing to remedy the evils pointed out by the doctors?

MAYOR WICKHAM, in a message to the Common Council, recommends the appointment of a special committee of that body to represent the city of New York before the State Legislature or any of its committees having in charge measures relating to assessment and taxation. This is a very desirable and proper precaution. The city of New York, which pays more than half the State tax, has no representative on the Board of State Assessors. and that Board has indicated its desire to impose a still heavier share of the burden upon this end of the State. The valuation here is already much higher than in any other portion of the State, and cannot be increased without doing gross injustice to the property owners. We should look after our own interests in these important matters, and the Aldermen should appoint a committee competent to

THE EDUCATIONAL BATTLE is being fought, and by our neighbors in New Brunswick with rifle and cannon. The Frenchmen of Carajust, it appears, object to being taught their alphabet according to the government ideas of education. They are even inclined to resist the moral of the schoolmaster with shotguns. But progress must in the end wiumph. The schoolmasters make good their ground, not with the traditional birch rod, but with artillery. These new educational monitors will, if necessary, speak to the benighted Frenchmen with crushing force. And yet some people refuse to put faith in progress.

His Excellency's Great Opportunity. The longer we consider the important question of General Grant's resignation of the Presidency the more fascinating it appears to us in its harmony with his own circumstances and those of the country. Thinking of that letter of resignation, which would give such universal delight to the people, we say to ourselves, slightly altering the words in which Milton makes Adam address Eve in Paradise: -

Of this conversing we forget all time; All seasons and their change, all please alike. And yet, seeing how day after day His Excellency puts off that stepping down and out which, as we have repeatedly assured him, and as we cannot doubt he knows, would be the most popular act of his life, we are tempted to exclaim: -

Look round the babitable world; how few Know their own good, or, knowing it, pursue.

It is pitiful to see a man hesitating to do that which is so certain to crown him with applause and holding fast to power at the daily expense of his reputation, and we cannot resist the impulse which once more bids us to represent to His Excellency the critical situation in which he stands. In the first place, and to begin with himself, as he usually does, we observe that His Excellency has by this time found comfortable places for all or early all his needy relatives and friends. has acquired a pretty, or, in-deed, unless his intimates belie him, a large, fortune in the White House. He has had, on the whole, a very good time, with a great many more heavy dinners than at one time of his life he dared look forward to. Throw in the fact that he has entertained a king, and General Grant would, doubtless, confess, if he were asked that he has made a very successful career.

One of the most marvellous things about him is the constancy with which Fortune, the fickle dame, sticks to him. He has been literally pelted with good luck; there has been nothing like it since Marlborough, that great commander, who was called the most fortunate and the most greedy of mankind. And now, at the very close of his career, she remains faithful to him, and, indeed, she seems to have reserved her greatest, her most precious, favor for her last. Not Pittsburg Landing, not Cold Harbor, not the blunders of Pemberton nor the incapacity of Halleck, not the mulishness of Andy Johnson nor the folly of republican managers, nor the greater folly of the Cincinnati men who nominated Greeley or of the democrats who accepted the nomination-not all these favors of Fortune, which gradually raised His Excellency, without conspicuous abilities, with but slender education, with the most astonishing and absolute ignorance of civil affairs, with a curious contempt for constitutional limitations and for the law, with an almost incredible incapacity to learn even the rudimental principles of civil government, from an obscure adventurer to he President, and to a second term in that office-not all these favors of Fortune together compare with the opportunity she now holds out to him with her most fascinating smile.

We allude, of course, to his magnificent opportunity to leave public life by resigning the Presidency.

In the first place, as everybody sees, it would be absolutely the most universally applauded act of his life. It would make him at once, as we have before pointed out, the most popular man in the country. It will be said, indeed, of His Excellency, when he has resigned, that nothing in all his career fitted him so well as the leaving of it. We need not tell him, of course, that he would confer an inestimable benefit on his country by resigning. He is not so du'll as not to understand that. But consider only some of the other elements of the problem.

There are, we are aware, unscrupulous flatterers who still whisper to His Excellency nes of a third term : but we should despair of General Grant if we thought it necessary to repeat to him our often and faithfully given warning-that the American people do not tavor a third term. He can reach it only by revolutionary and disgraceful means; by acts which would make his name odious, not in this country alone, but all over the world. Before he can be re-elected he must stifle the voice of the people and confuse public sentiment and prostrate the country in all its interests, either by a needless war or by a desperate and criminal attack upon the people's liberties. Whenever Casey and Harrington and Conkling and Williams and Shepherd whisper third term in his ear we beg His Excellency to put them to the test; let him ask them whether it is the act of friends to advise him to perpetuate the power by which they gain profit and security at so ruinous an expense to his reputation? We will not promise that they shall blush, but certainly they ought to.

If through the insidious machinations of ome of his ill-chosen intimates and flatterers, His Excellency should still find in his heart lingering doubts about this miserable third term delusion, let him ask-not Secretary Fish, or Secretary Bristow, or the Postmaster General, or Speaker Blaine, or that most faithful and ablest of his defenders in the House, the Honorable Eugene Hale, not any of these, though they would all tell him that it is a worse snare, a more wretched fraud than Katie King herself-no, let him ask only the wisest, the shrewdest, the most faithful and patriotic of his friends, the Vice President. Mr. Wilson can give him the most satisiactory assurances that the third term is hateful to the people, and that in fact the dread of it is almost the only obstacle which now stands in the way of a republican success in 1876. We do not doubt that Mr. Wilson could show him letters from all parts of the country which would convince an angel, let alone General Grant.

This brings us to another consideration His Excellency's resignation just now would be, as everybody knows, literally the salvation of the party which raised him from a contemptible obscurity to the highest office in the nation. Every feeling of gratitude in his heart pleads with him to step down and out. Every consideration of the public welfare and party policy unites to make his immediate resignation expedient and just.

But, again, we beg His Excellency to consider what he would lose by neglecting to resign. How hard, how disagreeable has been the fate of outgoing Presidents! When Pierce gave place to Buchanan there were Pierce gave place to Buchanan there were would instantly fail to pieces if federal sup-rejoicings all over the country. When port were withdrawn. While it is true enough

Buchanan handed the country over to Lincoln even Lincoln's rival, Douglas, was patriotically happy to hold the incoming man's hat while he took the oath of office. When Mr. Johnson ratired the country breathed more freely. As great a load of anxiety was lifted from the people's hearts as would be if tomorrow they could read in the newspapers General Grant's too long withheld letter of resignation. Is it not the height of folly to delay when every interest, his own as well as the country's and that of the party to which he owes so much, urges him on?

Finally-for to-day-we beg His Excellency to consider how peculiarly fortunate he is in being able to leave the Presidential authority in the hands of so admirable and trusty a public servant as Mr. Wilson. The Vice Presidency has not always been filled by a man of his high character and undoubted capacity. Mr. Johnson might have been tempted to resign at some period of his troublous administration could he only have believed, as doubtless Mr. Grant does, that an abler, a far abler man than himself, would take his place. If the late Mr. Colfax were now Vice President we should hesitate, for a few minutes, at least, before advising General Grant to resign. But with Henry Wilson to take his place we speak without a shade of hesitation or a moment's delay, conscious that we give voice in this case to an overwhelming majority of Congress and to the almost unanimous wish of the American people.

Dangers of Ice Gorges in the Rivers The breaking up of the great ice gorge in the upper Ohio, reported from Wheeling, may be an important admonition, preparing us to expect a similar dissolution in the rivers this side of the Alleghanies. The prediction is made of increased rising of the Ohio at Pittsburg, and the Cumberland is rapidly swelling its volume, very heavy rains having fallen in Tennessee. In connection with a rain storm advancing eastward, we may naturally expect an early, if it be only a temporary, unsealing of the great water courses that empty into the Atlantic. The Thursday weather reports announced that the area of lowest barometer extended from Texas to the lower lakes. This interior depression will naturally set in motion a large movement of warm and moist air from the Atlantic, which, parting with its vapor on the eastern slopes of the Alleghanies, will be likely to break up the ice gorges in the Susquehanna, the Delaware and the Potomac. A very slight rise in the headwaters of these streams would detach the ice from the banks

and send it in crushing force toward the sea. The destruction of property in the Ohio by the break up above Wheeling has been very large, and is probably but half reported. The occurrence of a similar rise in the Eastern rivers might be very disastrous, if not expected and provided for. The railroad authorities, especially, need to look well to their bridges, that no detriment be suffered by the travelling public.

The Filibustering in the House,

We see no reason why the republicans should have continued the contest on the Civil Rights bill after the decisive ruling of Speaker Blaine yesterday, which pointed out to them an easy path to victory on some early future day. The substance of Mr. Blaine's decision was that, although the rules of the House can be suspended only by a two-thirds vote, a simple majority suffices to amend them. A motion to amend the rules will be in order next Monday, and as soon as the appropriate committee can prepare and report the amendments there can be no difficulty in passing them at once through the House. The Speaker was doubtless correct in this decision. which opened an easy way for pessing the Civil Rights bill and all the favorite measures of the republicans after the lapse of a few days. There was no further reason why they should weary themselves in a vain attempt to weary out the democrats, if the majority is willing to insert a gag law among the rules. It is possible that Speaker Blaine declared this decision with a view to discourage the democrats by the hopelessness of ultimate success. But the democrats were right in not abandoning the struggle so long as they had any ground left to stand upon. They would be justified in taking techparliamentary advantages to prethe passage of a bill favored by the majority, even if the House truly represented the people. But the people have chosen a new Congress, with a large democratic majority, and more respect is due to the constituencies than to their femuliated representatives, who are just on the point of retiring to the obscurity of simple citizens. It is entirely proper for the incoming party. who know that the people indorse them, to resort to parliamentary expedients to prevent a nullification of the public will as declared in the elections. Had the republican party succeeded in the late elections this resolute filibustering would not be so defensible. The democrats are playing a legitimate party game, and if the republicans choose to pass the Civil Rights bill against the known wishes of the people it is well to force upon them the additional odium of reaching that result through a gag law.

SENATOR CONFLING may have been correct in declaring yesterday that "the Presidential election of 1876 has been opened in the Senate and legislation waits;" but surely it is not the fault of Senator Schurz, whose resolution is the subject of this long debate, nor of the democratic Senators who have participated in Mr. Schurz's resolution is a simple direction to an appropriate committee to inquire what legislation is proper in relation to the anomalous state of things in Louisiana. No subject could be brought before the Senate with so many legitimate titles to consideration. The President has been constantly calling the attention of Congress to it since the beginning of the Kellogg government, so that, even from a republican point of view, it does not come into the Senate as an intruder. But it has a stronger claim to Congressional attention. When the army, created by Congress, is employed to disperse a State Legislature, it is the right and the duty of Congress to take effectual measures against a repetition of so flagrant an abuse of the military authority. It is also proper for Congress to consider if anything can be done for restoring the prosperity of a State which has been nearly ruined by a usurping, dishonest government, which

that the democratic party is turning this state of things to its advantage President Grant is grievously to blame for giving them so great an opportunity for identifying their party success with right, justice and the public in-

Practical Suggestions on the Subject of Ranid Transit.

Mayor Wickham evinces a proper apprecia tion of the importance of rapid transit to the interests of the city, and a laudable desire to do all in his power to effect a favorable solu tion of the problem. Yesterday he submitted a special message to the Board of Aldermen. reviewing the present position of the question and setting forth the public advantages that would follow the construction of a rapid transit road. He recommends that the Common Council take practical steps toward aiding such a work by the appointment of a commit tee to investigate the subject, and, after consultation with all parties particularly interested therein, to report at an early day such measures as are ascertained to be the most feasible and to afford the best hope of success. The Mayor accepts it as a settled conclusion that a railroad or railroads operated by steam will increase the general valuation of the real estate of the city, thus decreas ing the rate of taxation, and will enhance the value of the property along the route it follows. He believes it to be conceded that the road should be constructed by private capital, if practicable, rather than a a public work ; hence he urges that every encouragement should be offered to capitalists to make the investment, by allowing them freedom to select such routes as promise the greatest amount of business. The recent constitutional amendments, he says, seem to prohibit the Legislature from granting special charters for the construction of such roads as are here contemplated, and to forbid the aid of the enterprise, if in private hands, by the money or credit of the city. But he believes that some law will be passed devolving the power of legislation on the subject, under the restrictions of the amended constitution, on the Common Council, and he expresses con fidence that energetic capitalists are prepared to build the road and that advantageous lines and economic modes of construction can be selected and determined The city pines for rapid transit, and the

suggestions now made by the Mayor have

more practical bearing on the success of the

much-needed work than may at first sight ap-

pear. We are inclined to believe that under

energetic local action the amendments to the

constitution will be found to aid rather than

to obstruct the construction of a steam rail-

road in the city. Heretofore the subject has been wholly in the hands of the Legislature. Practical schemes have been discarded because they could not afford to buy support. while any person who was ready to pay the current price of votes and to satisfy the demands of the lobby could insure a charter for any crazy scheme, without regard to the interests of the city or the wishes of the people of New York. Now, no law, general or local, can authorize the construction of city railroad without the consent a certain proportion of the property owners along the route can be obtained or unless the courts shall finally determine, in case of factious opposition on the part of property owners, that the work is demanded in the public interest. The rights of the property owners and of the citizens at large are thus so far guarded. The proposition has been made-and we regard it as a wise onethat the Legislature shall, by law, confer upon the Common Council of New York the power and authority to do all the legislative work, within the limits and restrictions laid down by the constitution, necessary to the construction of a rapid transit road. That is to say, when any capitalists may desire to build a road, and have obtained the consent of the the specified authority of the courts, the Common Council may pass a law authorizing the work without any further action of the Legislature. If the constitutional restrictions in regard to special legislation should prevent the bestowal of this authority upon the Common Council of New York alone the law might be made a general one, applicable to all the cities of the State, or to all cities containing a certain population. This proposition, like that for the formation of a rapid transit commission, has for its recommendation the fact that it leaves the question of rapid transit, of the routes a road should ake and the people who should build it, in the hands of practical New York men who understand the subject, have the interests of the city at heart and are directly responsible to the people for their action. The Board of Aldermen, if they follow the Mayor's recommendation, can aid the desired legislation by officially indorsing the proposed measure and by forming a committee competent to advise with and counsel those who will have it in charge. We, therefore, regard the message as well timed and of practical utility.

An interesting feature of the subject is a quiet movement now going on among citizens who will be specially benefited by the construction of a rapid transit road. These gentlemen have initiated measures for the careful examination of the effect and bearing of the constitutional amendments on the rapid transit question by competent lawyers, with a view to the suggestion of constitutional legislation. Points may arise as to whether a rapid transit road is a "street railroad" within the meaning of the law, or whether it comes within the scope of the general railroad act, although confined to the limits of the city. These and other questions will receive the attention of the legal gentlemen engaged by the property owners, and the committee of the Common Council will have the advantage of their deliberations and conclusions. The people will be well pleased to find the Mayor active and earnest on this great subject, for they fully expect him to signalize his administration by making the construction of a rapid transit road a fixed fact before his term of office ex-

THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S report on paval affairs is, carefully considered, an interesting document. The recommendations for the abandonment of some of the small navy yards will be approved by the common sense of the country. The advantage of maintaining the Brooklyn Navy Yard and making it thoroughly efficient is strongly insisted on, and arguments adduced in favor of the committee's recommendation are quite unanswerable.

The suit against Mr. Beecher reached an exciting stage yesterday when Theodore Til-

Theodore Tilton as a Witness

ton was offered by the plaintiff's counsel as

the next witness. Before he could be sworn Mr. Evarts vigorously interposed and proceeded to make an argument against the admissibility of Tilton's testimony which bore marks of long and thorough preparation. Mr. Pryor's reply evinced equal research and care, making it apparent that the counsel on both sides have looked forward to this as one of the chief battle grounds of the suit. Judge Neilson must also have foreseen that a great contest would arise over this witness, and he too, has doubtless investigated the question in the time he was able to command out of court, and if with less diligence than the opposing counsel, with more impartiality. The authorities which he may have failed to find by his own research be brought to his notice in the arguments, and there is no reason for doubting that he will render a correct decision. The press is precluded from taking any part in this discussion, even if it were competent. Judge Neilson will have to decide it on strictly legal grounds, even though he may thereby deprive one or the other of the parties to the suit of a moral advantage in appealing to public opinion. It is undoubtedly the duty of Mr. Beecher's counsel, unless otherwise instructed by him, to take advantage of every possible technicality of law which may tend to secure a verdict in his favor. It is only a legal acquittal, and not a moral acquittal, that they are bound to strive for when acting in their capacity as lawyers, looking to no other interest of their client than his protection against an adverse verdict and pecuniary damages. They have no right to deviate from this single aim, and we are not sure that their client himself is not bound to submit as implicitly to their judgment as a patient is to the profes judgment of his physician. But if the defendant were at liberty to control his counsel there would be a greater air of innocence in admitting the testimony of every witness who has had good opportunities for knowing the material facts. It would seem better to break Tilton down by cross-examination, or contra dict him by other testimony, or destroy his character for veracity, than to give the public the impression that damaging evidence has been suppressed. The jury, indeed, must make up their verdict on the evidence actually presented; but the public, who desire to see the character of the defendant fully vindicated would have more confidence that these dreadful aspersions are unfounded if they were given no reason to suspect that a part of the facts are withheld. The Court, indeed, must aim at nothing beyond a strictly legal result, even though it perceives the difference which sometimes exists between a legal verdict and a moral vindication. Mr. Beecher's counsel doubtless feel very sure of their ground, for if Judge Neilson should rule against them as to the admissibility of Mr. Tilton's testimony the resolute vigor with which they are fighting it will give it additional importance in the estimation both of the jury and the public. To admit Tilton's testimony and expose its worthlessness would be the best thing for Mr. Beecher's character in the view of the outside public; but the outside public must remain passive spectators, and whichever way Judge Neilson may decide this question they will be satisfied that it is in accordance with the rules of evidence and consistent with the legal rights of the parties. The moral bearings of the case will be freely discussed by every press in Christendom after the conclusion of the trial.

The Challenger's Submarine Discov. eries in the Pacific.

The deep sea explorations of the Challenger have been followed with keen popular interest and her progress has been frequently marked by important discovery. Her last run from Cape York, Australia, to Hong Kong, lying through the great eastern seas of the Pacific, adds another important chapter to the history of her long voyage of circumnavigation, as also to that of oceanic research. One of the party on board, acting as correspondent of the London Times, has just given the results of this last cruise, among which the thermal statistics and physical configuration of the sea bottom are most remarkable revelations. By the incessant use of the dredging and sounding apparatus the general structure and temperature of these dark, unfathomed caves of the ocean have been very nearly determined. These submarine tests of the water at all depths from surface to bottom, it is said, confirm the view of Commander Chimmo, an Euglish navigator, as to the enclosure of these Eastern seas. According to this report of the Challenger exploration they are, in fact, a chain of sunken lakes or abyssal basins, girdled and cut off from the neighboring waters by shallower rims or borders. The water. down to the level of the submarine rim, has an unrestricted circulation, and gradually cools with depth. But the entire mass of abyssal water below the rim, locked off, as it were, from the general circulation, is of a uniform temperature, determined by that which washes over its enclosing rim. These deep sea partitions decidedly affect the flow of the icy cold Antarctic waters, which, in the profounder channels of the open Pacific, travel northward along the marine floor to temper the equatorial seas. The Challenger writer affirms with confidence that the sea east of Torres Straits, although having a general depth of 2,450 fathoms, is now proved to be surrounded by an elevated rim having no deeper water over any part of it than 1,300 fathoms, and all the water below having the steady temperature of thirty-five degrees. The Celebes Sea, which is 2,000 fathoms deep, is similarly cut off at a depth of 700 fathoms; and the Sulu Sea, though still deeper, is intercepted by a rim rising to within 400 or 500 fathoms of the surface.

the ocean bed must be of great interest to the hydrographer in ascertaining the flow of the waters, which, if more obedient to the surface winds that play upon them, are not unaffected by the form of their channels. The interception of the icy Antarctic submarine currents (seeking to find a way northward) by these submarine rims, throws new light on the mystery of the excessive heat of the Western Pacific waters. In the Atlantic no such barriers retard or prevent the income of the Antarctic drift along the marine floor between a processa."

The presence of such physical features in

Africa and South America. But in the Western Pacific, the supply of cold, subsurface water being cut off, the tropical oceans become intensely superheated and their basins enormous caldrons of hot water. The elevation of oceanic temperature even a few degrees, thus accounted for, would work very great results and become impressively felt in the meteorology of the Indian Ocean and of the great Asiatic Continent, whose southern shores it washes.

These interesting researches will, we understand, be further pushed in the deep sea region lying eastward of Japan, recently gone over by the American explorers in the Tuscarora. It is not improbable that these proposed soundings will clear up some points uncovered by Commander Belknap's survey.

Bergh on His High Horse.

Bergh is on hand again. At present he only wants authority from the Legislature to set aside that provision of the constitution which provides that no person shall be deprived of his property except by due process of law. Due process of law is too slow for him. As has been seen hitherto his general demand is for particular legislation that shall set aside in his favor those obstacles in the law hitherto contrived for the protection of the people as individuals. He fancies now, apparently, that the penalties for the offences which have been created by law out of complaisance to his aggressive philanthropy are not sufficiently heavy, so he proposes to make them heavier and demands a law for this purpose. He proposes to levy these fines by confiscation-by the confiscation of a certain portion of the property of delinquents. Every animal or apparatus implicated in any viola tion of Bergh's laws he wishes to confiscate For a dog fight a dog, and, we suppose, the dog pit. For a cock fight all the chickens. and for a pigeon match the pigeons, guns, &c. If a horse worth a thousand dollars falls lame on the way home and is driven three steps further one of Bergh's men steps in and makes an arrest and the horse may be confiscated. As Bergh finds the constitution in his way it will be abolished of course. His Excellency in Washington once wished to make a certain merchant his Secretary of the Treasury, and it was shown to him that there was a law prohibiting any merchant actually in business from holding that office. But it pever occurred to him that he should submit to the law and square his conduct accordingly. He only requested Congress to repeal the law. And Bergh assumes the same style. Provision after provision made for the defence of the people is in his way. Abolish every one. And now it is the constitution, and of course we must mend that!

FRANCE.-Republic or monarchy is the question fiercely debated in the French Legislative Assembly. M. Laboulaye's motion definitely organizing the Septennate is now under consideration, and a vote will probably be taken to-day on the vital question-king or no king. The extreme republicans would seem to have split from the moderates. Louis Blanc opposed the organization of the Septennate, pointing out that the official recognition of the Republic offered no guarantee that liberty would be respected. If the advanced members of the republican party follow M. Blanc's lead the defeat of M. Laboulaye's bill is certain. An attempt made by the Right to throw out the constitu tional measures was defeated by a vote of the Assembly.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ray, Pelham Williams, of Boston, is staying a the Albemarie Hotel. Mr. Charles Bradlaugh arrived at the Fifth Ave.

nue Hotel yesterday from Boston. Captain Edward R. Warner, United States Army,

is quartered at the Sturtevant House. Assistant Quartermaster General Stewart Van Viiet, United States Army, is registered at the

Judge T. C. Theaker, of New Haven, formerly United States Commissioner of Patents, is sojourning at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Protessors Theodore D. Woolsey, of New Haven, and Ezra Abbot, of Campridge, are among the latest arrivals at the Everett House.

Lord and Lady Dufferin and snite are on a visit to this city. His Lordship will return to Ottawa in time for the opening of Parliament on Thurs

rano for his known adherence to the cause of Alfonso, and that circumstance will not hurt him

Great days for lewelry stealers these. The Countess of Morelle has nad \$10,000 worth taken from her dressing room in her house at Virginia

Water, Wingsor, England. Dr. Kenealy has been invited to offer himself as a candidate for the vacant seat for Stoke-upon-Trent, and has expressed his willingness to come forward if he can be shown a fair chance of suc

Marie Caroline Archambault, Countess du Chatel, has been condemned in Paris for the volgar of tence of shoplifting. She stole various fancy articles from the counters to use them as New Year gifts.

Which would Roderick Random Butler of Ten nessee, probably prefer-to have Andy Johnson stay away from Washington or to have the case of the Fort Sugg claim "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried ?"

in Paris, yesterday evening, the Washington Club gave a farewell dinner to Colonel Hoffman. late Secretary of the American Legation, who is about to depart for his new post in London. Minister Washburne, all the attaches of the Legation and many prominent Americans were present.

When the Emuress Engenie fled from Paris she incrusted the crown lewels to the Minister of Flnance. He sent them to the Bank of France and before the siege they were forwarded to a distant French port, and have just now been returned to Paris. They are worth looking after, as one stone alone is valued at \$160,000.

One of the gardeners at Old Montrose has had a female fox in his possession for eight or nine strong leather collar. The animal disappeared the other night, and it was discovered that a dog fox had got over the garden wall, gnawed through the collar and carried off his mate in triumph.

Earl Russell's "Recollections" are published. The work appears to be of comparatively small interest or value, and adds little or nothing to the political history of the past half century. Mr. Gladstone is accused with some violence of having sought to degrade the country from its rank as a great and glorious empire to be a manufacturer of cotton cloth and a market for cheap goods.

Alionso is reported to have asked of a distinguished politician, as he was leaving Paris for Spain, if he had any advice to give him. And the politician said, "Ye —)eware of pithy purases,"
"Of what sort ?" said Alfonso. "Well, such as,
The Empire is peace," and Italy shall be free
from the Apendines to the Adrianc," and Not a stone of our forts nor an inch of our territory,' &c. For if you give out any of these you will try to adhere to what they express or you won't. It you try to adhere you will fall into error after error from a footish fancy of consistency, and if you don't you will be written down as a charlatan and